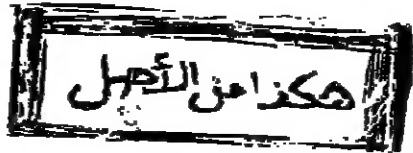


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Reports on 10 Years as UN Chief

Thant Fears New War in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant warned today that continuation of the Middle East deadlock "is only too likely" to result in a new round of fighting "more violent and dangerous" than any yet in the area.

"And there is always the danger that it may not be possible to limit it to the present antagonists and to the confines of the Middle East," the secretary-general declared in the introduction to his annual report issued in advance of Tuesday's meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thant based his prediction on the lack of progress in peace efforts by the present peace envoy, Gunnar V. Jarring, and by the United States and on the buildup of "military capabilities" in the Middle East.

"I see no other way to forestall such a disastrous eventuality," he

said, "than by intensifying the search for a peaceful and agreed settlement. I believe there is still a chance of achieving such a settlement."

Mr. Thant discussed a wide variety of problems in the 119-page document, including the China representation issue, Vietnam, UN financing and his own assessment of the organization as he concludes 10 years as its chief executive.

One of his objectives, the seating of mainland China, "seems to be within reach," he said, expressing the hope "that no more time will be lost in sterile debate" and "legalistic arguments."

"It has always been my firm conviction," he stated, "that our organization would have undoubtedly been more efficient had it not kept its door closed to one of the largest nations in the world and to those states which

precisely because they were divided and belonged to opposing ideological systems—needed to participate in the United Nations, where they could have found common ground for working together to overcome their differences."

Mr. Thant said that the admission of East and West Germany, North and South Vietnam and North and South Korea should not be linked to the problems growing out of their division.

Benefit Seen

"Their accession to membership should, on the contrary," he added, "be considered as likely to facilitate the search for solutions to these problems."

Referring to the Indochina question, he said:

"The absence of the People's Republic of China and both parts of Vietnam from our organization has largely deprived the parties themselves of United Nations channels of communication and the world community of the means of exerting a mediating role."

Among the many problems facing the UN, Mr. Thant singled out the continued and growing financial deficits as one that has concerned him without letup since he took office. At the moment, he said, serious and disturbing difficulties must be expected in meeting the payroll during the final months of 1971.

"The situation, in short," he stated, "is that the United Nations, after 10 years or more of deficit financing of peace-keeping operations, must very soon face the fact that it is a bankrupt organization."

Retirement Certain

Referring to his announced intention to step down at the end of his second five-year term on Dec. 31, Mr. Thant noted "a strong feeling among member governments that I should somehow be persuaded to accept a third term." He said that he wished he were "in a position to accede to their wish." But "I must regret that this is not possible," he said.

Meanwhile, a U.S. national policy panel, headed by Nicholas D. Katzenbach, declared yesterday that the political relevance of the UN would be increased by the seating of Communist China.

In a comprehensive study of the world organization, sponsored by the UN Association of the U.S.A., the panel also called for the admission of East and West Germany, South and North Korea.

The group backed the Nixon administration policy calling for the seating of Peking in both the General Assembly and the Security Council, while permitting Taiwan to continue sitting in the assembly.

"ridiculous justification" for an attempt to retaliate for the downing of the Israeli four-engine transport.

The war of attrition undertaken against Israel by Egypt in the spring of 1969 began with rifle and machine-gun fire and artillery exchanges. It gradually escalated into commando assaults and air battles, then Israeli raids in the Nile Valley and heavy bombing of Egyptian positions along the canal.

A cease-fire halted the shooting and bombing on Aug. 7-8, 1970, and diplomats undertook a still futile quest for a political settlement. With the guns silent, both sides bolstered their defenses and fighting forces.

U.S. Appeals to Both

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The United States appealed yesterday to Israel and Egypt to respect the cease-fire along the canal.

"We continue to hope that both sides will observe the cease-fire scrupulously," State Department spokesman Charles Bray said after the exchanges of missile fire and the downing of the transport.

Lebanon Reports Attack

BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (AP).—Israeli forces opened fire early yesterday on the Lebanese village of Ramech, killing a farmer and his wife, a military spokesman said today. Ramech is in south-central Lebanon, 25 miles from the border.

The fire was preceded by shooting in Israel, the spokesman said.

Rockets Cross Suez Canal For First Time in 13 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

transport was widely interpreted as an Egyptian retaliation for the shooting down of an Egyptian Sukhoi-7 last weekend as it reportedly flew in low over Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

The reopening of missile fire, however, was a more ominous turn, even though there were no known casualties. In the Israeli view, it suggested that the Egyptian government was not resting on mere retaliation, but was testing the possibility of a prolonged resumption of hostilities along the cease-fire line.

Cairo Describes Firing

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Cairo's military spokesman charged that Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers fired several Shrike air-to-ground missiles yesterday afternoon at Egyptian positions, presumably anti-aircraft missile installations.

The Phantoms were said to have fired the missiles from six miles east of the Suez Canal.

The spokesman said the missiles had inflicted no casualties or damage. Commenting on the charge that Egyptian missiles had been firing at Israeli aircraft, the spokesman called the charge a

Apollo Crew in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden arrived today to attend the opening session tomorrow of the 22d International Astronautical Congress.



SHIP FIRE—View of shipyard in Rijeka, Yugoslavia, where 68,000-ton ship Ragna Gorthon, being built for a Swedish company, caught fire Friday. The fire broke out aboard the \$7 million ship as workmen were readying it for sea trials. The blaze, accompanied by several explosions, quickly swept the superstructure. Fifteen workers were listed as dead.

Red Sampans Are Ambushed; 34 VC Die, U.S. Copter Lost

SAIGON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops, backed by U.S. helicopter and naval gun fire, ambushed a flotilla of Communist sampans in the U Minh swamplands where more than 400 soldiers from both sides have been killed in six days of fierce fighting, military spokesmen said today.

Thirty-four Communists were reported killed in the ambush in the Everglade-like mangrove swamps on Vietnam's southwestern tip. One U.S. helicopter was downed. Three crewmen died and a fourth was injured.

The South Vietnam Command reported 307 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed in the last six days, and put government casualties at 103 killed and 120 wounded.

Ammo Dumps Destroyed

Communist saboteurs were suspected of blowing up two big South Vietnamese ammunition dumps, destroying at least 500 tons of munitions, four miles north of Saigon at the Quang Tri combat base near the Demilitarized Zone.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said further details of a double Communist ambush on a highway running through the Michelin rubber plantation, 35 miles north-

west of Saigon, showed 26 government soldiers dead and 25 wounded.

Viet Cong stalked out on both sides of the road Thursday first ambushed a jeep, killing all the occupants.

Two platoons of militia and police were rushed to the scene and were caught in a barrage of mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, machine-gun and small-arms fire. Among those killed was the Tri Tam District chief and several district officials.

MIG's Active in Laos

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (WP).—North Vietnam has been sending MIG jets into Laos since April to harass American planes operating over the Plain des Jars and northern Laos, it was learned from a source here.

The source also said the United States stopped big B-52 bombing raids on the Plain des Jars in early July.

Since then, Hanoi MIG's have darted across the Laotian border to harass unarmed military forward air control and CIA-financed Air America cargo planes, the source said. At least two American planes have been fired upon and one of them—a forward air control military craft—was downed, the source added.

Brandt Finds New 'Realism' By Brezhnev Toward Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

German view that these relations had certain unique characteristics involving family ties and a common cultural heritage.

The chancellor was heavily tanned from his hours in the Crimean sunshine, but he looked very tired.

Tomorrow, Mr. Brandt and his State Secretary, Egon Bahr, are to give detailed assessments of the Brezhnev meetings to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France here.

Security Talks Spurred

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Chancellor Brandt gave a new momentum to the Soviet drive for a European security conference yesterday by joining Mr. Brezhnev in pledging to "accelerate" efforts to arrange the conference.

In return, the Soviet leader

went further than ever before toward meeting Western demands that any reduction of military forces in Europe must be balanced and mutual.

A communiqué issued after two days of talks at the Crimean resort town of Oresanda stated that the two leaders had found "common elements in their positions" on reduction of forces in Europe.

The basic position of Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies, set out in June, 1970, has been that "foreign armed forces on the territory of European states" should be reduced. Last May, Mr. Brezhnev dropped the reference to "foreign" forces and this weekend, in Liestiva, the government newspaper, printed an article indicating that national, as well as foreign, troops could be reduced. Taken together with the communiqué, these changes were seen by Western observers as positive.

Russia Reported To Expel U.S. Pair

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Soviet authorities recently expelled two American students for spreading "malicious anti-Soviet literature" in Moldavia, a newspaper has reported.

Sovetskaya Moldavia identified the students as David Michael Fishman and Diana Perlman. It said Mr. Fishman was from New York but lately had been a student at a university in Jerusalem. It gave no background on Miss Perlman except to say she was from California.

The newspaper said a police detective stopped the couple in August on a street in Kishinev because Miss Perlman was carrying a bag that was similar to a bag being sought in connection with a criminal case.

"The inspector was perplexed to find malicious anti-Soviet literature in the bag," the newspaper said.

It said the literature included a brochure titled "Israel," which promised Israel as a good place to live. Another pamphlet was called "For Returning the Jewish People to the Motherland."

Mr. Etna Rumbles

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Mount Etna volcano rumbled into activity today, spewing black smoke and molten rock from its central and northeast craters.

Jackson Cites Danger in Vietnam Vote Sees Tragic Effect If Thieu Runs Alone

By David Kraslow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—President Nixon has been warned in a confidential letter from a supporter in the Democratic party, Sen. Henry Jackson, of "tragic repercussions" for the United States if a contested presidential election is not held in South Vietnam.

The failure to have such an election, the Oregon senator wrote, "is bound to erode remaining congressional support here for an orderly winding down of the Vietnam conflict, with tragic repercussions to the United States in Vietnam and around the world."

Sen. Jackson said the letter, intended as a private communication, was hand-delivered to the White House last Wednesday. He said he decided to make the letter public because Mr. Nixon, at a press conference on Thursday, distorted Sen. Jackson's suggestion that the United States use additional leverage on President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam to assure a contested election.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the Jackson letter had not reached the President at the time he held his press conference Thursday. There was no other White House comment.

Mr. Thieu is running unopposed in an election scheduled for Oct. 3, and Mr. Nixon indicated that, after trying to arrange a fair and contested election, the United States would risk toppling the Thieu regime if additional pressure were applied.

Sen. Jackson said in a Senate speech last week that various ways still exist to restore the three-way race that had been anticipated several months ago (Mr. Thieu against Gen. Duong Van Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky).

Sen. Jackson said the administration "should stop pretending to be helpless" in the deteriorating political situation in Saigon and that the United States still has sufficient influence to transform the one-man election into a meaningful contest.

But at his press conference, Mr. Nixon implied that Sen. Jackson was suggesting that the United States use its leverage to overthrow Mr. Thieu. He said that America's deep involvement in Vietnam stems from its complicity in the coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1955.

That's Not True

"The President inferred that I was suggesting we overthrow President Thieu," Sen. Jackson said Friday in a statement accompanying release of the text of his letter to Mr. Nixon. "That's not true at all."

"We aren't trying to dictate who should or should not be on the ballot. Our goal should simply be to help give those people a free election. One man on the ballot is not a free election."

Commenting on Mr. Nixon's statements of Thursday, Sen. Jackson said he was "deeply disappointed that the President has apparently given up on trying to provide a free choice for the 18 million people of South Vietnam."

In his letter, Sen. Jackson asked the President to persuade "the Vietnamese authorities" to postpone the election for 30 to 60 days and to reopen the list of candidates.

"To exercise our influence in behalf of freedom of choice for all the people of South Vietnam is not intervention in behalf of any particular candidate," Sen. Jackson wrote.

Nixon Weighs 7 for Court

(Continued from Page 1)

any efforts to maintain the court at full strength.

The administration's inability to obtain rapid confirmation of the successor to Justice Abe Fortas after his resignation in May, 1969, caused the longest vacancy in court history.

Role for ABA

Another delaying factor stems from the fact that the American Bar Association's Judiciary Committee has served notice that it will conduct a prompt, but not hasty, investigation of any names submitted by the President. Mr. Nixon has pledged to name only men whose qualifications are approved by the ABA committee and has promised to give advance word—with the understanding that the information might become public—of any names under serious consideration.

Mr. Mitchell agreed with the ABA group that before he submitted any recommendations to the President, he would have the benefit of the ABA committee's full investigation. Nevertheless, all indications were that the committee had not been activated since Justice Black's retirement was announced Friday.

Elsewhere, it was learned that although Justice Black's declining health made his retirement a distinct possibility, the veteran jurist evidently did not make his decision until shortly before it was announced.

Mr. Nixon has pledged to name a Southern conservative to the high bench.

To Be Published Oct. 17 Pentagon Acts to Cut Part Of Book on Vietnam Pap

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—The Pentagon has intervened in an attempt to have some sections deleted from a nearly complete but officially unauthorized edition of its secret study of the Vietnam war.

The book is scheduled for release Oct. 17.

Two men, identifying themselves as part of a "special team" working with J. Fred Bushardt, general legal counsel to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, made an "unannounced visit" to the Pentagon headquarters of Beason Press on Friday morning, seeking the publisher's cooperation with the government.

Arnold Tovell, editor in chief at Beason, confirmed yesterday that a second meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow morning in Boston, where three other representatives from the Pentagon will study the parts of the study the Defense Department would like deleted.

Mr. Tovell said that the firm would not alter its plans without consulting Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, who provided the Pentagon papers for Beason's four-volume edition.

'Official Record'

Reportedly consisting of 95 percent of the secret Vietnam war narrative, the Beason edition is formally billed as the official record of a special subcommittee hearing called by Sen. Gravel at midnight on June 29 for the specific purpose of releasing the Pentagon papers.

Sources at Beason said yesterday that should a decision be made to delete parts of the study, blank pages might be left in the book to mark the omissions.

Scheduled for an initial printing of about 15,000 copies in paperback and 5,000 in the hardcover edition, the Beason book is already in production, at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

When published, it is expected to be the only version of all the Pentagon study documents that accompanied it; it is generally available to the public. Despite a Supreme Court decision in June affirming the right of The New York Times, The Washington Post and other newspapers to publish articles based on the study, the Defense Department has continued to refuse to release it.

Not Lawyers

The two Defense Department representatives, Robert L. Jones and Paul T. Spalla, appeared at the publisher's office next to the State House in Boston with a letter of introduction from Mr. Bushardt.

"They went out of their way to make it clear they were not lawyers and were not from the Justice Department," Mr. Tovell said yesterday.

But he added that Mr. Jones and Mr. Spalla refused to specify their titles in the Defense Department. A check with the Pentagon press office and other sources failed to turn up anyone by those names in the general legal counsel's office.

During a half-hour session with Mr. Tovell, Beason Press director Cobb Stair, two other Beason officials and two attorneys representing the publisher, the men said they were "part of the team checking into the Pentagon papers generally," one of the

participants in the meeting. The two men did not say any of the galleys they took to the meeting were for the book, Silverplate said, but be on a diplomatic mission didn't seem to know in the Pentagon papers.

The two Pentagon reportedly stressed that concerned about making intelligence which revealed.

Beason agreed to a meeting tomorrow, Mr. Stair said, because he is "willing to listen and reasonable men."

POWs Of Called Re By McGovern

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP).—George S. McGovern today to his version of said the Communist's Paris peace talks talk said the Communists which denied his story.

The South Dakota said last weekend the Communists told him he would return U.S. war if the United States set a date for withdrawing forces from Vietnam. The POW and without make up two of the seven-point negotia-

But last Thursday, McGovern's statement that their peace talks also includes a demand for Vietnamese President, Var Thieu's replacement considered in its end.

Cites Thieu's

Sen. McGovern's statement that the Communists' public and private was due to "remains conviction that the of American troops that Mr. Thieu's would collapse without support."

"They have to be made," Sen. McGovern said. "They have to be made opposition against especially with the ease up."

On another issue McGovern said he was 1970 Democratic presidential election, Sen. McGovern, would black vice-presidential to run with McGovern, however, did not would choose a mate.

Chen Sees No

HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (AP).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi said today that the Paris peace talks between the U.S. and the Viet Cong are "not serious."

The agency gave details of the conference observers Vietnamese Communist misgivings over Nixon's coming visit.

Mrs. Binh was today to have met Cambodian Prime Minister in Peking yesterday.

Regains

Regains

Cambodia Troops Regain Ground During Rainy Season

By Craig R. Whitney

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Cambodian Army troops, taking advantage of the current rainy season that has flooded many of the Mekong Delta basin, have moved out from the capital along highland roads and have re-established government control in about half the national territory, according to Western sources here.

American military analysts say that the advance of the Cambodian troops south, west and north of the capital has been for the most part unopposed by the enemy.

In June there was fighting only a few miles east of Phnom Penh and the enemy controlled about three-quarters of Cambodia.

The Cambodians, feeling more confidence now, are saying that they would like to take over the combat role of the South Vietnamese troops operating on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border.

Plundering and Looting

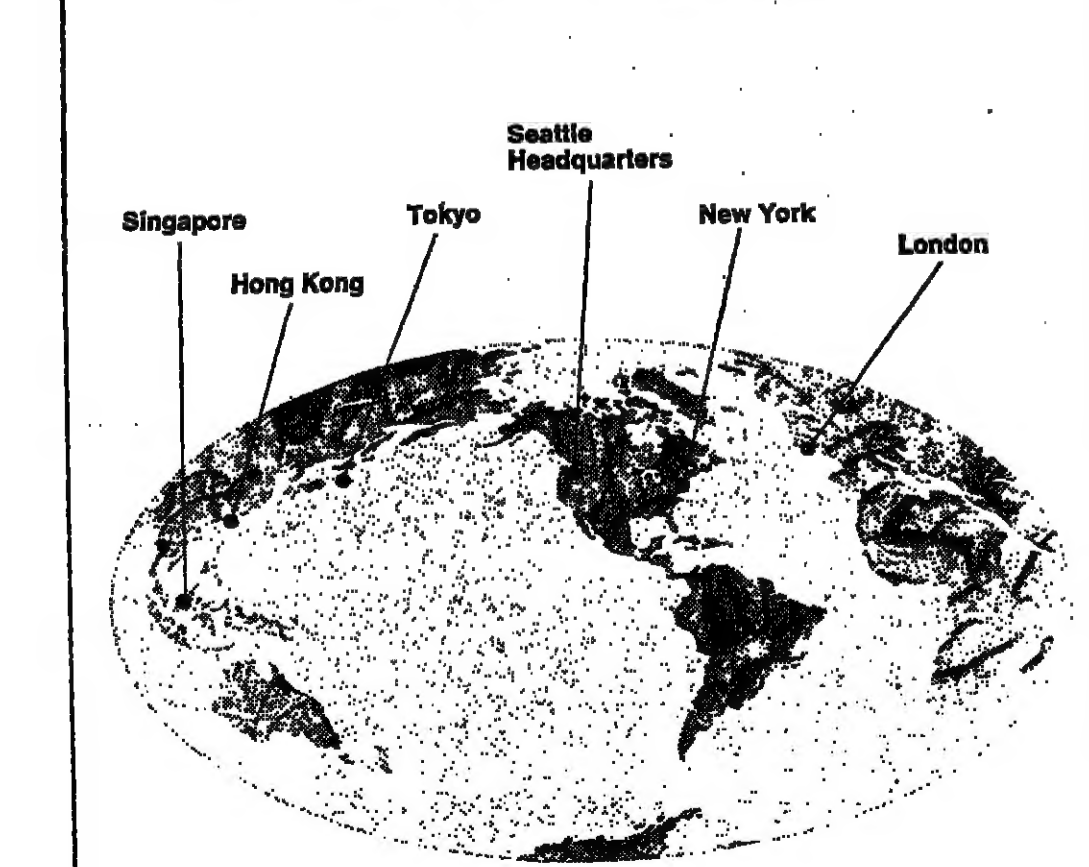
Incidents of plundering and looting by South Vietnamese troops, particularly in the so-called Farots Bank area in Svayrieng Province east of Phnom Penh, have led to protests by the Cambodian authorities and to negotiations for the eventual withdrawal of Saigon's forces from Cambodia.

But, according to both Cambodian and American sources here, there are no formal high-level meetings under way to discuss the question urgently. The Cambodians know they aren't

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Laird Gives Sharp Warning On Soviet A-Weapons Buildup

By Michael Gettel

WARRENTON, Va., Sept. 19 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird yesterday delivered the sharpest warning yet on the Soviet A-Weapons buildup, saying the two superpowers are in a race to build up their arsenals.

U.S. Consulate Gets Location In Leningrad

LENNINGRAD, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a location for the long-planned American Consulate General in Leningrad, the first American consulate in the city since the Russian Revolution.

The consulate will be located in the city's center, near the city hall. The location was chosen after a long search for a suitable site. The consulate will be the first American consulate in the city since the Russian Revolution.

The consulate will be the first American consulate in the city since the Russian Revolution. The location was chosen after a long search for a suitable site. The consulate will be the first American consulate in the city since the Russian Revolution.

Mr. Laird said his report to Congress early next year on the new military budget will show "where has been tremendous momentum in the last 10 months as far as the Soviet buildup is concerned."

"As each month goes by," he said, "the estimates he made in March of the Russian land and sea-based missile buildup 'have been too conservative. Statements that I was trying to scare people as secretary of defense' will be proved wrong, he said."

Mr. Laird, who brought up the subject of the buildup himself, said he was "well convinced that the American people do not want to be militarily inferior." And he said, "The talk about budget-cutting will be something of the past as far as the Congress is concerned once they realize the significance of the tremendous momentum of the Soviet Union."

Though Mr. Laird provided no new details on Russian weapons development, informed government officials say U.S. satellite newspapers are reporting that the Soviet Union is building up its missile force. Defense officials say there are now about 25 of these submarines operational or soon to be ready, and the Russians will apparently draw abreast of the 41 submarine U.S. fleet-in-numbers if not in quality as well.

The Russians already maintain a lead in the number of land-based ICBMs (1,054 for the United States and more than 1,800 for Russia). And while a number of strategists say that some imbalance in numbers will not tip the power scale, even these officials within the administration pushing hardest for an arms pact say that the President and the Congress would face a political problem in approving any agreement which allowed Russia to add to their arms lead with more missile-fitted submarines.

Gallup Poll

Kennedy Regains the Lead Among Democratic Voters

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 19.—Sen. Edward Kennedy is in first place among Democratic voters in the latest Gallup survey as the top choice of Democratic voters for the 1972 nomination. Kennedy and Sen. Edmund Muskie were tied in the survey, with Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota four points behind.

Mr. Kennedy is currently the choice of 26 percent of Democrats (19 percent for Mr. Muskie and 13 percent for Mr. Humphrey). Kennedy thus has regained his lead over Mr. Muskie, who has a clear lead over Mr. Humphrey. A late April survey had him with an eight-point lead over Mr. Muskie.

Mr. Kennedy's switch from Republican to the Democratic party last month appears to have paid some dividends. He increased his percentage of vote from 3 percent in the July survey to 6 percent in the latest survey, conducted in August.

George McGovern's support in these nationwide surveys is as follows:

Sen. Kennedy	26%
Sen. Muskie	19%
Sen. Humphrey	13%
Sen. Lindsay	6%
Sen. McGovern	6%
Sen. McCarthy	4%
Others, no opinion	23%

S. 'Steak-Life' or Ellington on Russian Tour

SONN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—A package of American goods was on its way today on a train to Leningrad, the first of a series of shipments that the rest of the Ellington tour of Russia.

The emergency shipment is organized here after an appeal in the early hours of Monday morning from Washington. Washington said the Duke was unable to take the train because of a Russian strike. And was being five pounds a day as a result.

The situation did not change rapidly, it continued, and the train would not be able to complete the rest of the tour.

Officials here said the goods were dispatched to Leningrad via Vienna. They are from the stocks of the American club in nearby Bad Reichenberg.

Although Sen. Kennedy has disavowed any intention of being an active candidate for the presidency in 1972, some backers are said to be counting on a "draft Kennedy" movement at the convention.



BOMB BLAST—State Police Investigator, wearing helmet, sifts through rubble left when bomb exploded Friday in two rest rooms near offices of State Correction Department in Albany. The blast pushed the walls of the rest room into adjacent corridor, where other investigators are seen standing in background.

Attica Investigations Continue

Inmates Tell of Running 'Gantlet' of Clubs

By Eric Pace

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT).—The committee set up by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to investigate the Attica prison riot reported yesterday that a score of inmates had told its members they had been forced to "run a gantlet" of blows from officers' nightsticks after the prison revolt was crushed last Monday.

Speaking for the committee, Clarence B. Jones, editor and publisher of the Amsterdam News in New York City, also said it had made several recommendations which were now being considered by prison authorities. These range from giving the prisoners toothbrushes to stationing volunteer monitors inside the prison to insure that guards did not mistreat the inmates.

In a later interview, Mr. Jones also said that inmates had told him that some prisoners were killed by the troops while trying to surrender. And civil rights lawyers said inmates they had conferred with said the troops' firing had been indiscriminate.

There were these other developments:

Members of a congressional subcommittee led by Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., also visited the prison and were shown video tapes made by the state police, which showed the assault on the prison. One committee member, Rep. William Keating R., Ohio, said the hour-long screening included tapes which showed about six hostages "bludgeoned and with some instrument at their throat."

Eighteen members of the observers' committee that tried to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the rebellion at the prison charged that "official intransigence" caused the killings during the suppression of the revolt.

Several black clergymen and white state legislators who interviewed inmates in the prison said some wounded prisoners had told of being shot in the back by state police as they lay face down on the ground, with their hands behind their heads.

Donald Goff, a prominent New York penal expert who also belongs to the governor's prison-privileges committee, disclosed in an interview that, starting tomorrow, volunteer lawyers are to be deployed at the Toms prison in New York to function as ombudsmen watching over convicts' legal and civil rights.

Reading from notes, Mr. Jones of the Rockefeller committee said: "We were the recipients of a number of complaints and

reports or allegations of physical abuse of inmates by either the state guard personnel or the state troops during the time after the block D was retaken and during the time they (the guards) were attempting to process the inmates into their cell blocks" after the assault was mounted.

"No Basis of Verification" Mr. Jones stressed that the committee had "no basis of making an independent verification" as to whether these allegations were true.

He said that at least 17 to 20 inmates had complained about the alleged beatings, and said that several had displayed bruises. But committee members said it was not possible to say from the bruises whether they had come from beatings during the assault or during the reported running of the gantlet.

As for the charges by the observers' committee, several of its members also said that immediately after the attack that ended the uprising, they had been led through the prison grounds by State Deputy Corrections Commissioner Walter Dunbar, who told them that inmates had killed hostages with knives and had castrated one of them.

Autopsies later showed that all of the Attica victims died of bullet wounds and that there had been no castration.

Two of the committee members, Rep. Herman Badillo, D., N.Y., and state Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve, D., Buffalo, said they believed the account given them during the tour by Mr. Dunbar was invented.

Rep. Badillo said the account was "totally manufactured." Assemblyman Eve said he was "amazed" that "Gov. Rockefeller fabricated this whole thing," and that President Nixon was aware of this action.

Assemblyman Eve said the observers were told by Mr. Dunbar that an inmate was seen knifing one of the hostages in the stomach until he died, and that Mr. Dunbar had given them a graphic description of the castration of a hostage.

A bomb went off Friday night

RCA Ends Computer-Making; Cost May Reach \$250 Million

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The RCA Corp. quit the computer manufacturing industry Friday.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and chief executive officer, announced that the board of directors had unanimously backed his proposal for "a fundamental reorganization of RCA's efforts in the computer field."

Basically, the three-point program called for the company to end its production of main-frame processors and peripheral equipment; to continue maintenance work on computers and other sophisticated electronic equipment through a subsidiary, the RCA Service Co.; and to convert computer efforts to the development and marketing of specialized data communications systems and specially designed business systems. The "main frame" is the basic computer and its operating components.

Timing a Surprise The timing of Friday's action came as a surprise. The company had issued denials throughout the summer that it might abandon its computer business. Mr. Sarnoff said the company planned to write off its computer business through an extraordinary charge this year that he estimated could reach \$250 million after

taxes. This would produce an overall loss for the full year. Spokesmen insisted that no potential buyers had been found for the various properties, and there was no estimate of the number of employees who might lose their jobs. RCA has about 10,000 employees in all its computer operations.

Slower Growth Seen. Anthony L. Conrad, who became president and chief operating officer on Aug. 1, was assigned by Mr. Sarnoff to "develop comprehensive plans for the immediate implementation of the board's decisions."

He explained that Mr. Conrad would be charged with "the sale or other disposition of our main-frame computer business" as well as with the organization of the new efforts in data communications and "the reassignment within the company, insofar as feasible, of personnel in the existing computer systems division."

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U.S. to Delay Debt Payment By Belgrade

Bars Loan to Tito, But Offers Other Help

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The United States is preparing to postpone \$56 million in Yugoslav debt payments due this country over the coming 10 years, officials disclosed here yesterday. The move is part of a U.S. assistance program of nearly \$300 million for Yugoslavia.

Washington is also seeking ways to increase purchases of Yugoslav meats and furniture for U.S. soldiers and dependents in West Germany, from about \$20 million now to \$40 million annually, the officials said.

In addition, they said, the Export-Import Bank—a U.S. government agency—has indicated its willingness to lend Yugoslavia up to \$200 million.

Loan Request Rejected. It was also learned that a Yugoslav request for \$100 million in new U.S. loans had been turned down. Officials said that because of congressional restrictions on lending to Communist-ruled countries, the administration had decided to reschedule the \$56 million in debt, increase purchases for forces in West Germany and provide funds from the Export-Import Bank.

These steps were described here as part of an international effort—involving West Germany, Italy, Britain and France—to help stabilize Yugoslavia's wobbly economy and shore up its reserves.

Belgrade, however, has rejected anything with the appearance of an international "package," sources here say, for fear of seeming to close ranks with the non-Communist world and thus offending the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia is running an average annual trade deficit of \$1 billion, but President Tito's government is reported to be eager not to curtail defense spending, personal consumption, investment and regional development.

Mr. Oswald said yesterday that his life was in danger and that he had been advised not to spend the weekend at his Albany home. He told reporters that he had received several threats on his life since the riot. Mr. Oswald did not reveal where he would spend the weekend, but said he would return to Attica tomorrow.

Meanwhile, a 24-hour curfew was clamped on Attica in the face of rumors that loads of demonstrators were planning to picket the prison. The official reason given by the village officers yesterday was that the action was being taken to prevent the village from being overrun by weekend curiosity seekers.

But the villagers of Attica, who have armed themselves in the eventuality of an invasion by outside agitators, said that the real reason for the curfew was to keep demonstrators out.

Disaster Aid Set For Two States. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon Friday declared major disasters in Texas and Pennsylvania, making federal funds available to repair storm and flood damage in the two states.

Tropical storm Fern is estimated to have caused more than \$35 million worth of damage along the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Rain damage in Pennsylvania in recent storms is estimated at more than \$7.5 million.

More Italian Communists. ROME, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, announced yesterday a rising membership for the second year in a row. Card-carrying members totaled 1,800,000 in 1970. This was 2,152 more than in 1970. The party has recently polled 27 percent at national elections.

World Illiteracy Is Reduced, But Advances Come Slowly

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The world is gradually winning its battle against illiteracy, although latest figures released here show that the problem could last until after the 21st century dawn.

Twenty years ago nearly half the world could neither read nor write, according to Unesco.

The proportion of illiterates has now been reduced to just over a third, the organization has reported. But nearly three-quarters of the adult population of Africa and the Arab nations still are unable to understand or produce the written word, and the illiteracy rate in Asia is 46.8 percent of the adult population, Unesco said.

Even on the most optimistic projections the number of illiterates in 20 years is not likely to be less than 650 million, or about 15 percent, so the problem of illiteracy may not be solved this century," Unesco warned.

Of 44 nations that gave the UN agency internationally comparable figures, only four were spending more than 3 percent of their education budget on teaching adults, and three of these were advanced countries.

"Three-quarters of the countries were allocating less than 1 percent to adult education and since literacy forms only part of this, the priority or lack of it is clear," Unesco added.

Latin America has shown what can be done when a two-pronged attack through primary education and adult literacy instruction begins to break through, the organization said.

The illiteracy rate there has been cut from 32.5 to 23.6 percent in the last 10 years. Latin-American countries launched a major project in 1967 to extend primary education, which increased school enrollments by 35 million children.

Britain in Peking. HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien yesterday met Anthony Wedgwood Benn, former British minister of technology, in Peking, the New China news agency reported.

Hippy Vendors Fined in Rome
ROME, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Young foreigners who support themselves by making and selling hippie jewelry lost one of their best markets today when police ordered them off the Spanish Steps.

Two policemen went to the white marble staircase leading from Piazza di Spagna to the church of Trinita dei Monti and took 30 unlicensed vendors to police headquarters.

There the youths, mostly foreigners, were fined and their merchandise was confiscated. The action was taken under a law prohibiting street sales without a license.

U.S. Black Ousted From Kennedy Talk in Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—A black American journalist was removed by police from a press conference held here by Sen. Edward Kennedy last night.

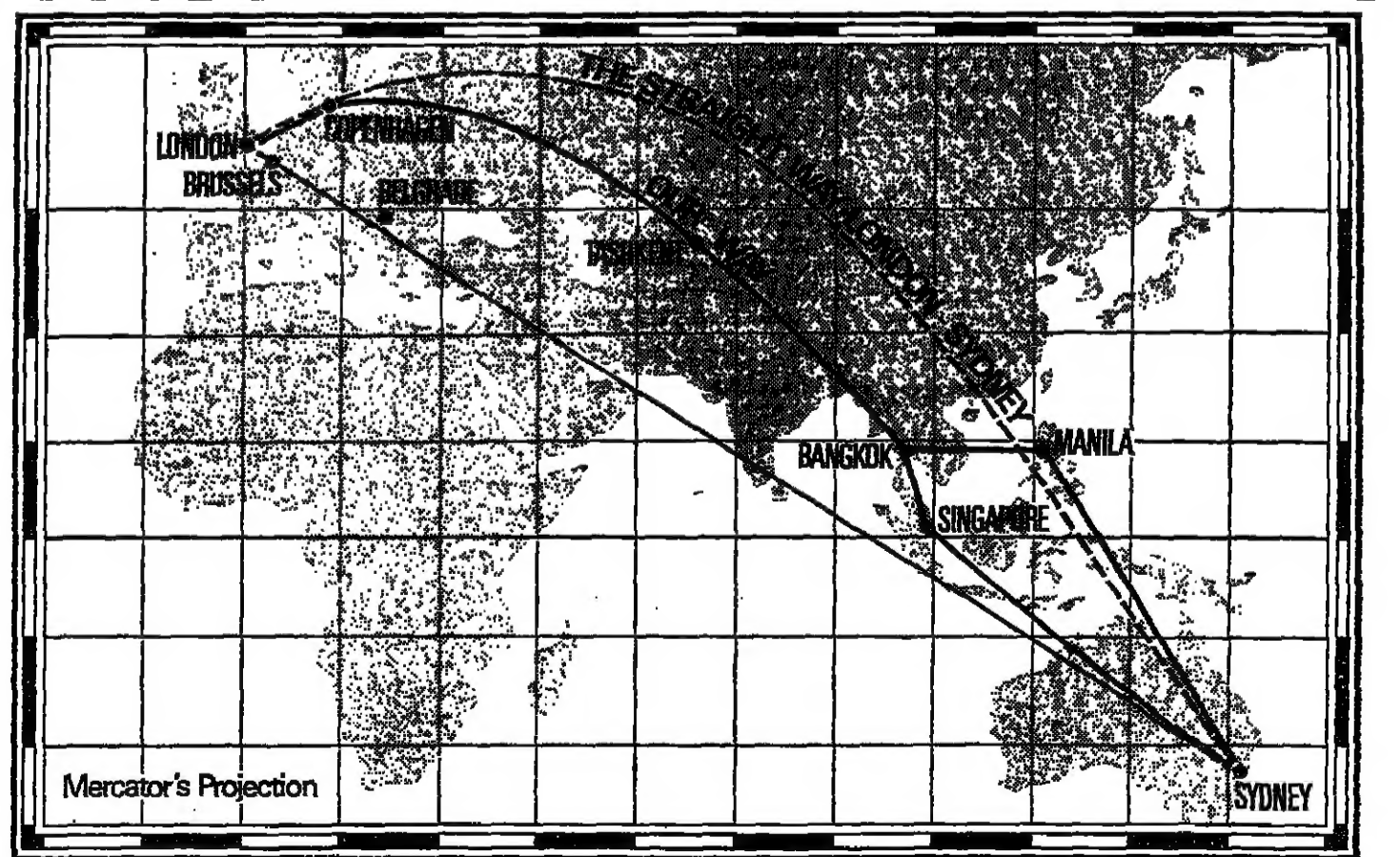
Six policemen carried the man, Sherman Adams, from the conference on orders of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Adams, a writer for the U.S. paper "Muhammad Speaks" and prominent in radical leftist circles here, told ministry officials that he intended to ask the senator: "Does Sen. Kennedy realize that the American CIA is using racism against Swedish people?"

A Swedish security man told Mr. Adams: "You are not permitted to ask that question." Mr. Adams began shouting abuse against U.S. Ambassador Jerome H. Holland. When police ordered him to leave, he lay down on the floor and they had to carry him out.

Sen. Kennedy, D., Mass., ending a tour in which he has studied foreign medical systems, told reporters later that he spoke to Mr. Adams for a few moments in a hallway and was given some literature.

[Sen. Kennedy and his wife arrived in Paris today by plane from Stockholm. It was not known whether the senator would continue his health study in Paris.]



TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT - OR LOOK AT A GLOBE

All world maps are liars. They can't help it. When a sphere is transferred to a flat piece of paper something has to give. The shape of continents. Or directions. Or distances. The Mercator map is still the most widely used. It has many advantages but one great fallacy. It gives you a grossly distorted impression of the shortest way between two points that are far apart east-west.

Take London and Sydney, for instance. The straight way between them runs over a European capital. Which? A Mercator map would tell you it must be Brussels. With Belgrade as runner-up. But the map deceives you. It's Copenhagen. And there is no runner-up.

From most points in western and central Europe the shortest way to Sydney is via Copenhagen. Take our word for it - or look at a globe. You can fly to Sydney via Copenhagen four days a week.

The fast way on Wednesday, with the only next-day arrival from Europe. Our Trans-Asian Express flight connects in Bangkok with Thai International's new service to Sydney. And it's the same aircraft all the way from Europe.

The restful way on Monday, Friday or Saturday. With a built-in break of 7-8 hours in Singapore or Manila before departure of the connecting flight to Sydney. After all, Sydney is over 10,000 miles away, even via Copenhagen. And the roundabout through flights take some 30 hours.

Ask your travel agent for details. GOING TO THE FAR EAST OR AUSTRALIA YOU HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN, OR MAKE A DETOUR.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

The Drumming Guns

"The drumming guns" that, in Kipling's phrase, "know no doubts," have opened again in the Middle East, with a rhythm of act and reprisal that is painfully familiar and acutely perilous. It is fortunate that the world seems to have moved beyond the point where the first shots are an inevitable prelude to full-scale war, but the truce between Israel and her neighbors is far too flimsy to stand many incidents. Moreover, the diplomatic situation seems to have moved into one of those impasses so common, and so dangerous, there.

President Sadat has not only vowed a policy of retaliation against any Israeli acts deemed hostile; he has declared the United States is out of court as a possible mediator. The plain truth, however—whatever the Arab press may say—is that the United States is the only power which has made any serious effort to seek a workable compromise in the Middle East. Egypt, however, does not want a compromise; it wants every square foot of Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 to be evacuated.

Since this is based on two untenable assumptions—that Israel engaged in unprovoked aggression in 1967, and that the boundaries existing at the time were practicable frontiers—it behooves both sides to compromise. But there is something in the desert winds that blow over all the Middle East that fixes every aspiration, religious or nationalistic, in sharper blacks and whites. American efforts to point out the various shades of grey in the conflicting positions

have met little encouragement on the spot; the Soviet Union has flatly backed the Arabs in every open confrontation, and Western Europe is keeping burned fingers out of the smoldering fires.

The Israelis seem to be buoyed by the development of their own arms industry, although their leaders must be aware that neither the economy nor the natural resources of Israel could sustain a truly independent weapons industry. The Arabs have been sustained by the Soviet Union, despite the fact that this dependence places them under political obligations that could prove more embarrassing than the recent anti-Communist episodes in Egypt and the Sudan might seem to indicate.

In other words, both sides are dependent upon outside forces so long as they are at war. Their only hope for genuine independence lies in achieving a state of peace. And this, in turn, requires some genuine give and take. It was the United States that sought to create circumstances under which discussions could take place; to dismiss that possibility is to dismiss any solution except a violent one. The drumming guns may know no doubts on that score, but those who fire them, and those who order them fired, should have many questions. The guns have been shooting for a quarter-century in the Middle East without any clear end in sight—and it is time they stopped, permanently, and allowed a little common sense to be heard.

Perils of Force

The backgrounds to the tragedies at Attica Prison and Kent State University could not have been more dissimilar. Nevertheless, in those vastly different episodes there is one common factor: the inappropriate and blindly destructive use of force that turns law enforcement into murder, no matter how inadvertent and even abhorrent to those who commit it.

Since the dead cannot be brought back to life, the principal aim in assessing the disastrous consequences of such official resort to violence is less to allocate blame than to put an end to indefensible and futile procedures.

What makes such an assessment frustrating and melancholy is the long succession of reports and recommendations, including those by military authorities themselves, which have emphatically decried the use of combat-style firepower in quelling civil disorders as inhumane and ineffective. The Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders, the Scranton Commission on Campus Unrest and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's own appraisal of the National Guard's actions in dealing with domestic violence have all had one point of agreement: the training and equipment of law-enforcement units must concentrate on the twin missions of restoring order and preventing serious injury and loss of life.

This applies equally whether the opposing force is an essentially unarmed civilian crowd in the streets or a mutinous mob in a stronghold such as a prison. Combat-style weapons in such situations can only kill as they are intended to do on the battlefield—and, as the events at Attica have shown once again, kill aimlessly and indiscriminately.

The sensible alternative, as earlier Defense Department guidelines for training and equipment have stressed, is to offer maximum protection, through special clothing, masks and other cover, to law-enforcement personnel and, if an assault becomes necessary, to rely as much as possible on non-

lethal weapons, such as chemicals and water. To be sure, the beleaguered compound at Attica was full of desperate men armed with makeshift weapons who had repeatedly warned that they would execute their hostages at the first sign of attack. These threats by convicts in jail for manslaughter and other crimes of violence could not be shrugged off, nor could they be surrendered to. Yet the prisoners had no guns and the authorities established their own timetable for the bloody showdown.

There could be no doubt in anyone's mind that any decision to retake the prison by force would create a strong probability that the hostages might be killed by the insurgents, no matter what tactics were employed in the assault. The use of gunfire was no more likely to prevent such reprisals than reliance on less lethal weaponry. On the basis of both common sense and experience, it could be taken as certain that hostages as well as prisoners would be hit by a hail of bullets while all targets were obscured by riot gas dropped from helicopters.

Entirely apart from the complex web of specific issues and mysteries at Attica, the whole ghastly episode has provided compelling new reasons why the nation's law-enforcement apparatus must face up to a recognition of the difference between war and civil disturbance. It is not enough to deplore the miscarriage of force in each tragedy's aftermath. Military and police training, tactics and command procedures will not change unless orders for change are given by the top leadership, uniformed and civilian.

Those who recoil from issuing such orders, perhaps in fear of appearing soft on disorder, contribute—however unintentionally—to the acceptance of violence as a way of life. When law-enforcement relies too readily on deadly firepower, with insufficient concern for the consequences, confidence in the government's authority and responsibility is the ultimate victim.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Japanese Riots

The sight of opposing ranks of students (in helmets whose varied colors show their factional allegiance) armed with firebombs, stones, and pointed bamboo, closing with armored police with their tear gas and water cannon, is a chilling one. This violence and extremism may be nominally of the left, but it has disturbing echoes of prewar extremism of the right. New left, like old right, assumes that blood must flow if society is to be transformed into something newer and nobler. The blood flows, but it is much more likely to destroy the transformation than to advance it.

—From the Times (London).

Moscow's 'Westpolitik'

Willy Brandt's hasty trip to a meeting with Brezhnev shows how speedily the Soviets are exploiting the Berlin agreement for their purposes. Whereas the West suffers from differences of opinion, from doubts and inaction, Moscow is operating with an intact will.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 20, 1896

PARIS—The arrangements for receiving and feasting the Tsar in Paris are now advancing rapidly. The government has asked the City of Paris to look after the decoration of the streets passed through by the cortege from the railway station to the Russian Embassy, where the sovereign will reside; to attend to the decoration and the illumination of Municipal buildings; and to organize a grand and popular fête in Paris. It will be something to remember.

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding, regarded as the world's most economical executive, costs the people of the United States less than \$250,000 annually. This year the expenses of the President and his office force total \$216,000. This sum includes the President's salary, \$75,000; traveling expenses \$25,000; office expenses \$80,000 and contingencies, \$36,000. President Harding expects to trim the total in accordance with his economy program.



'At This Altitude, It Doesn't Snow.'

Mr. Justice Black

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In 1946 the Supreme Court heard a claim that unequal population in a state's congressional districts violated the Constitution. It was a novel claim: the institution of the gerrymander was as old as the country and had never been held unconstitutional. A majority of the court, finding the issue inappropriate for judges, refused even to consider it on the merits.

Mr. Justice Black dissented, arguing that equality of representation was commanded by the Constitution and enforceable in the courts. When he first circulated his opinion among his colleagues, he said years later, "They thought I was crazy." In 1964 his view became the law: the court found equality required in both congressional and state legislative districts.

In the lifetime of most Americans, no judge has had an impact on law and society approaching that of Hugo L. Black. In fact few politicians, even Presidents, have impressed their personality so strongly on their country. The episode of the districting cases suggests some reasons for the phenomenon.

Justice Black saw the issue of political equality with the directness and the simplicity of the common man—really, moral terms, unclouded by historical doubts or sophisticated notions of the limits on judges. He was bold, and he was tenacious. He was not put off by knowing that intervention by the Supreme Court could have great effects on the political system. Nor was he discouraged by initial defeat.

Collective Voice

The Supreme Court speaks with a collective voice, and no single justice can ever be regarded as responsible for its course. But in the districting cases, as in so many others over his 34 years on the court, Justice Black had a new constitutional perception first, pursued it tirelessly and had a widening influence on his colleagues. The end might possibly have been reached without him, but hardly at the same time or in the same way.

All this must be said now, with pain, to indicate something of the country's loss in the retirement of Mr. Justice Black.

It is strange for a democracy to have its fundamental law determined by the accident of appointment to a court. But we live under that system, and the

end of the Black era on the Supreme Court is bound to make a profound difference to many men and many causes. Consider just a few of the legal doctrines he has helped to shape.

Twenty-five years ago the Supreme Court upheld a state's power to exclude a lawyer from its bar because he refused, for religious reasons, to swear he would bear arms in wartime. That was over Justice Black's dissent; and in many cases since, though not all, his view has prevailed: the court has put constitutional limits on political tests for admission to the bar, teaching and other professions.

The right of legislative committees to inquire into a citizen's political ideas and associations has of course been a subject of special concern to Justice Black. Again, the course taken by the court has been wavering, but there are now procedural and some substantive limits beyond which the investigators cannot go.

Freedom of Speech

The whole area of free speech has been deeply affected by Justice Black's position that the Constitution absolutely forbids any restrictions. He has fought persistently to protect the most unpopular kinds of expression: obscenity, revolutionary doctrine, provocative religious preaching.

And the same with freedom of the press. The absolute Black position, which would exclude even libel laws, has hardly been reached. But the impact of his views is evident in the significant steps the court has taken lately, as in sharply limiting libel actions by public figures. And he was naturally in the narrow majority that upheld the right of The New York Times and The Washington Post to publish the Pentagon papers last summer.

Finally, in this sketchy list, there is the long struggle by Justice Black to strike all the provisions of the Bill of Rights to state as well as federal action. He has not altogether prevailed, but in the fundamentals he has: in state as in federal courts now the criminal accused has the right to counsel, the right not to be put in jeopardy twice, the right to be silent and so on.

How much will survive Hugo Black's departure from the Supreme Court? Specific doctrines will inevitably change. What will last is the influence of his faith in the ultimate wisdom of America. For he is above all a patriot.

Letters

'For Men Only?'

I question Renee Reiman's "progressive ideas" concerning social equality for women, referring to her letter (Sept. 11-12), which suggested that women are unfit for jobs such as air traffic controllers and should seek jobs more appropriate to their emotions: endurance. Her evidence—that the co-pilot of the plane that crashed near Sumbury was female—is obviously weak and logically unsound. Consider the number of male operators and proportionate number of air accidents and I doubt very much if one could discover any valid relationship between air accidents and female employees.

Perhaps the most serious and dangerous obstacle in the women's liberation struggle is that of the women themselves, who are so accustomed to oppression and discrimination that they fail to recognize positive change when it finally occurs. Our biggest task seems to be the job of enlightening those of us who passively or actively resist the natural right to realize and fulfill their humanity, or at least the choice to do so. I only await the day when the general attitude permits such things as women operating the plane as well as pouring drinks for the passengers. Wake up, sisters.

MARY VISHNER
Bergen, Norway.

convinced that Americans will cut their own life if left free.

Ten years ago he spoke to a group of Harvard law students. Some were from Alabama, his state, and he told them he hoped they would go back because it was "a good place even though you'll find there, as in every state of the Union, men and women who are not tolerant, who are not gentle and kind." Then he said:

"I trust the American people myself . . . I congratulate you, all of you, I wish I were in your place. I can tell you from experience that it's a great world. Here's hope and strength and love to those who give hope and strength and love."

Muskie's Early Lead Is No Accident

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's long lead in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is not an accident.

Sen. Muskie of Maine is the favorite of party workers and leaders because his record, his personality and his political style combine to make him the logical candidate at this juncture of history. All of his rivals are long-shot contenders. One of them can win the nomination only if Sen. Muskie first squanders his advantage.

It is not unusual for the probable winner of his party's nomination to emerge a year in advance of the convention. In this century, it has happened far more often than a deadlocked convention or a dark horse nomination. On all counts, Sen. Muskie is eminently "presidential."

Faced with a conservative opponent in President Nixon, the Democrats are going to nominate a liberal. They are not going to offend any of the major interest groups—labor unions, ethnic groups, blacks, intellectuals, moderate Southerners—who make up their winning coalition in most elections.

Mills, Jackson Out

For that reason, they will not nominate a comparative conservative like Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, whose record on civil rights is unsatisfactory to blacks, or a foreign affairs hawk like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose record on Vietnam is unsatisfactory to many intellectuals and young people.

In Sen. Muskie, the Democrats have a candidate with a solid liberal voting record. On every major domestic issue that counts with sizable elements in the Democratic coalition, Sen. Muskie has worked and voted on the progressive side.

His position on Vietnam is in accord with the party consensus. There is no reason to suppose that rivals such as Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota or Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma can outflank him from the left.

Sober, Steady Fellow

At 67, after four years as governor of Maine, more than a dozen years in the Senate and an impressive campaign as his party's vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Muskie comes across to the public as a man with the weight and experience to be President. Yet, arriving relatively late at

the center of the national scene, he is not abrupt or excessively familiar.

No scandals mar his reputation as a husband and father. Quite rightly, the country wants a sober, steady, reliable fellow in the White House. Because he is that kind of man, Sen. Muskie has wide appeal.

Although he is liberal in his convictions, Sen. Muskie is emotionally a centrist. That is profoundly important and desirable in a heterogeneous society like the United States. America is an incredible assortment of Boston Brahmins and Buffalo Biles, of Nebraska corn farmers and Alabama blacks, of New York radicals and small town Oklahoma Rotarians.

Aware of this diversity and of the strains as well as the strengths which accompany it, Americans are always searching for the common center of their national experience. That may be why the great majority of voters instinctively reject a politician whom they see as "divisive."

Sen. Muskie's approach is calm, conciliatory, peace-making. The country wants a president who recognizes that no faction or school of thought has all the answers and who can mediate conflicts because he can draw strength from many different elements in the community.

To some, this low-keyed style seems dull. But one recalls that back in 1899, John F. Kennedy, looking ahead to his own campaign for the nomination, remarked privately of his principal rival: "Robert [Stump] has too much pep and drive. He excites people but the people don't want an exciting President. They want somebody dull—with a smile—somebody like me."

Sen. Muskie told black leaders

need may not be religion pressed by some churches belief that we have some value to do in our span in this world.

"I think that is not a problem for the French Americans and Germans, a very important, indeepest problem, in the Occident these days."

Educated in Paris, Dr. Boussoin has lived his career with the French. He was head of the departments in the main psychiatric hospital in the city, where 80 per cent of his patients were alcoholics. He was head of the psychiatric hospital in the city, where 80 per cent of his patients were alcoholics. He was head of the psychiatric hospital in the city, where 80 per cent of his patients were alcoholics.

From the problem of alcoholism he moved to drug addiction, as the drug grew in the 1960s.

Dr. Boussoin could self an optimist in not but a decided pessimist. "In my personal opinion," he says, "there is no doubt all societies the drug is increasing daily."

Would Dr. Boussoin

"I am strongly against for two reasons: thing, there are many marijuana. Some are can be and are with harm or effect. Then some, depending on comes from, that are Also there are some can smoke two, three, 'joints' a day without But there are others smoke one and have a client. That is much against legalization.

"But another reason a certain age every had a part of growing up, certain number of tobacco smoke tobacco. Or be a beer before he is 18, a smoke pot. If not were there would be no tabe he would have the tabe use a hard drug. If he to break the drug, rather, he did it with drug like marijuana."

And if man cannot environment and his drug in order?

"We have to keep that . . . in the record of man there have been times that have appeared. The Egyptian, for example, the station. The Greek: If our civilization can't problems, it could don't like to think about it wouldn't be the first maybe not the last."

Man Is the Problem

Drug Use Fills Void In Meaningless Life

By Robert J. Donovan

PARIS—The drug problem of affluent Western societies is far more than a passing fad or something that can be disposed of by stricter law enforcement and tougher medical treatment, according to Dr. Pierre Boussoin, a Parisian psychiatrist regarded as one of the foremost European authorities on the question.

"We won't solve the drug problem until we solve the problem of man in his environment," he said in an interview. "Even if we double and triple the number of narcotics agents, even if we double and triple the number of hospitals and facilities dedicated to treatment of drugs, even if we put many more people in jail for drug abuse, the problem is not going to be solved that way."

"If you and I were 20 today, what would be the exciting goals or values that would be proposed to us as a modicum of framework to build our lives around?"

"Family? God? Religion? Dealing? Defense of national ideals? More and more gone in the Occidental countries."

Basic Purpose

"In some countries, like Pakistan, men still have the problem of wringing survival out of the land. That provides them with a basic purpose. But the problem of survival does not exist any more in France, Europe, the United States, Canada."

Also look at the modern way of living in towns. In most cases, there is a complete break from nature—from the trees, the grass, pure water, sunrise, sunset. Increasingly, we are more than we realize, living completely artificial lives further and further away from the rhythm of nature."

"I am not sure that the changes in biological adaptation by man can be made as fast as the changes in his environment in this technological age."

"More and more every day, people, young people, feel that when they get into the adult age they will be offered only what we have called in 'Brave New World,' written in the early 1930s. Is the price we pay for life's necessities and little luxuries too high? Does happiness lie in having two cars and three TV sets, or is happiness something completely different that can't be reached through technology?"

No Excitement

"What many young people see ahead of them in the adult years does not look very exciting. We have got to give them activity in life. I don't mean basketball. I mean spiritual activity. We have washing machines, we have cars, but we lack an ideal. What we

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"We won't solve the drug problem until we solve the problem of man in his environment," he said in an interview. "Even if we double and triple the number of narcotics agents, even if we double and triple the number of hospitals and facilities dedicated to treatment of drugs, even if we put many more people in jail for drug abuse, the problem is not going to be solved that way."

"If you and I were 20 today, what would be the exciting goals or values that would be proposed to us as a modicum of framework to build our lives around?"

"Family? God? Religion? Dealing? Defense of national ideals? More and more gone in the Occidental countries."

Basic Purpose

"In some countries, like Pakistan, men still have the problem of wringing survival out of the land. That provides them with a basic purpose. But the problem of survival does not exist any more in France, Europe, the United States, Canada."

Also look at the modern way of living in towns. In most cases, there is a complete break from nature—from the trees, the grass, pure water, sunrise, sunset. Increasingly, we are more than we realize, living completely artificial lives further and further away from the rhythm of nature."

"I am not sure that the changes in biological adaptation by man can be made as fast as the changes in his environment in this technological age."

"More and more every day, people, young people, feel that when they get into the adult age they will be offered only what we have called in 'Brave New World,' written in the early 1930s. Is the price we pay for life's necessities and little luxuries too high? Does happiness lie in having two cars and three TV sets, or is happiness something completely different that can't be reached through technology?"

No Excitement

"What many young people see ahead of them in the adult years does not look very exciting. We have got to give them activity in life. I don't mean basketball. I mean spiritual activity. We have washing machines, we have cars, but we lack an ideal. What we

Man Is the Problem

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Parents Describe the Joys, Varied Problems of Adoption

By Paul Hofmann

MILAN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—A 15-year-old son is always teased when someone refers to him as a "boy," John E. Adams of the German-American Adoption Council, Ore., told the first World Conference on Adoption in the Foster Placement here.

"I never think of her as a girl," he said, "I always just think of her as my sister Nancy," the adopted daughter of a black couple.

Adgar Wind, Art Historian, Dead at 71

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Prof. Adgar Wind, 71, German-born art historian and philosopher who was a leading figure in the art world for many years in the United States and Britain, has died in a London hospital.

A brilliant scholar with a witty and powerful personality, Wind was born in Berlin in 1898. He studied at the University of Berlin and then at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was a professor of philosophy from 1929 to 1937.

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TOO MUCH HORSE POWER—Last week while walking down a New Hampshire country road at night, these two horses were struck by a car and had the immediate but rather unusual reaction of jumping right into the vehicle. Fortunately for the driver, she escaped before the horses came in (or down) and was treated, as were the horses, for lacerations, all three being more scared than hurt.

Yahya Plans a Minor Role For Officials on Constitution

KARACHI, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Pakistan's president, Gen. Muhammad Yahya Khan, announced last night that he planned to allow popularly-elected officials some role in framing a future national constitution.

But the president's statement said that he would retain absolute veto power in the matter and that, in effect, elected officials would have a merely advisory role in preparing the constitution.

Under the president's original scheme, members of the newly-created National Assembly, elected last Dec. 7, were to draft and enact a democratic constitution themselves.

But members-elect were unable to reach agreement on a constitution or other affairs of state. Political strife led to bloodshed.

8 S. Koreans Killed By Infiltrators

SEOUL, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The Defense Ministry announced yesterday that five South Korean marines and three civilians were killed Friday in clashes with four armed North Korean infiltrators at a village 25 miles northwest of Seoul.

A government force of about 200 marines and militiamen led by two tanks killed two of the infiltrators yesterday morning after 21 hours of operations to flush them out. They had held out in a village only several miles south of the western sector of the Korean armistice border, according to the announcement. An intensive search for the two others, who had escaped, continued.

Several delegates drew the parallel of the millions of abandoned and starving children in East Pakistan, Indonesia and similarly stricken areas with the long waiting lists in affluent Western nations of persons seeking to adopt children.

Transracial and intercountry placements, in which children find new homes with families of other races or other nationalities, were the theme of the conference.

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the military occupation of East Pakistan and continuation of national military rule.

In a speech last June 28, the president said that, by-elections would be held to fill the seats of those members who had been disqualified by his government, and that a presidential commission would hand down a constitution.

In Rawalpindi, the Election Commission announced today that by-elections for the 79 vacant seats in Pakistan's National Assembly delegation and for the 165 vacant seats of East Pakistan's provincial assembly will be held from Nov. 25 to Dec. 9, the Associated Press reported.

Yesterday's statement gives the National Assembly the right, when it is convened, to debate and vote on amendments to the constitution, which may or may not be accepted by the president.

U.S. Agents Seize 200 Pounds of Heroin, Arrest 5

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Justice Department said today that federal agents in New York City had seized 200 pounds of heroin hidden in an imported car and had arrested five persons.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and Customs Commissioner Miles J. Ambrose said that the 200 pounds of heroin was the second largest amount ever seized in New York.

They said that the heroin was found in traps in the doors, floor and walls of a 1971 Jaguar, which was unloaded from the Queen Elizabeth-2 in New York on Sept. 15 and which had been kept under surveillance by federal agents.

Narcotics Bureau and customs agents arrested three of the suspects at about 2 a.m. today as they were leaving a garage at Madison Square Garden, the Justice Department said. The two others were arrested later at separate hotels. Mr. Ingersoll said that the heroin came from southern France and that three of the suspects were French nationals.

The French citizens were identified as Jean-Pierre Andre Hugu, 36, of Marseilles, and Etienne-Charles Gunther, 33, and his wife, Raymond Lejeune-Gunther, 33, of Paris. The two other suspects were identified as George Warren-Perez, 48, and Luis Gomez Ortega, 37, both of North Bergen, N.J. Both are natives of Cuba.

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Fat Prisoner Blocks Break

TULA, Mexico, Sept. 19 (UPI).—A prisoner too fat to get through the hole in a wall blocked that pathway to freedom yesterday for 64 of his fellow inmates in the Tula city jail.

Six prisoners escaped through the hole that had been knocked in the wall of the jail yard before the fat one took his turn. He became stuck in the small opening, and guards arrived to cut short the mass escape attempt before he could get out.

The prisoners apparently took advantage of the noise from several days of celebrations of Mexico's Independence Day to knock the hole in the wall, officials said.

In the shift from Warsaw to Vienna, Mr. Aristov, 58, replaces Boris F. Podgorob, a career diplomat who has held the Austrian post since 1965. Through much of his postwar career, Mr. Podgorob served as secretary-general, or executive officer, of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. From 1954 to early 1957, he represented the Soviet Union in Turkey.

Mr. Aristov, an engineer by training, joined the Communist party hierarchy in 1940 and served in several provincial posts for 15 years. From 1955 to 1959, he was a member of the inner circle of the Soviet leadership under Nikita S. Khrushchev, both as a national party secretary and as a member of the party's Presidium, as the ruling Politburo was then called.

After having fallen into disfavor, he was removed from positions of leadership and posted to Poland as an ambassador in February 1961.

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Russia Shifts Diplomats in Vienna, Paris

2 New Envoys Have Party Background

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced the appointment of new ambassadors to France and Austria yesterday in what appeared to be the beginning of a shuffle of top diplomatic personnel in Europe.

In both cases, senior envoys with a background in high Communist party positions were shifted from their posts in Communist countries to replace Foreign Service career officers.

Piotr A. Abramov, who recently concluded the four-power talks on Berlin, was named ambassador to France. Averki B. Aristov, Soviet envoy in Poland until earlier this year, was moved to Austria.

Mr. Abramov, 59, participated in the Berlin negotiations in his capacity as ambassador to East Germany, a post he had held since 1962.

Zorin's Replacement
In Paris, he will replace Valerian A. Zorin, who is a former Soviet delegate at the United Nations and is now believed to be near retirement.

Mr. Abramov, who is a Byelorussian, was a first deputy premier and then a Communist party secretary in the Soviet republic of Byelorussia from 1948 until he joined the Foreign Service in 1956.

After a year's service in China, he was appointed ambassador to Poland. He returned briefly to party work in 1961-62 as regional secretary for Smolensk before his appointment to East Germany.

Mr. Zorin, who was in party and teaching posts before World War II, joined the Soviet Foreign Service in 1941. In addition to representing the Soviet Union at the UN in 1952-53 and again in 1960-63, he was Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia and West Germany as well as France. Through much of the postwar period, he has held the rank of a deputy foreign minister.

In the shift from Warsaw to Vienna, Mr. Aristov, 58, replaces Boris F. Podgorob, a career diplomat who has held the Austrian post since 1965. Through much of his postwar career, Mr. Podgorob served as secretary-general, or executive officer, of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. From 1954 to early 1957, he represented the Soviet Union in Turkey.

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Bonn Reveals Diplomatic Role Between NATO, U.K., Malta

BONN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—West Germany has been mediating "for weeks" in the dispute about the amount of money Britain and NATO should pay to Malta for its use as a military base, a Bonn government spokesman said today.

Spokesman Conrad Ahlers disclosed the West German government's mediatory role during a news conference in which he reported on a one-hour meeting today between Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Mintoff arrived yesterday from London, where he discussed the latest situation with Prime Minister Edward Heath. He left today for Malta aboard a Royal Air Force plane after separate talks with Mr. Brandt and the general secretary of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, Hans-Juergen Wischniewski.

Mr. Ahlers said that the Maltese leader gave Mr. Brandt a detailed report of his talks in London which "all in all were considered satisfactory," to both Britain and Malta.

Active 'For Weeks'
Mr. Ahlers said Bonn "has been playing a mediatory role for weeks" in the dispute. He said "we have done everything we can to provide bridges" between the disputants. Malta and NATO will discuss the matter further within the next few days, he said.

After meeting Mr. Brandt, Mr. Mintoff discussed the situation with Mr. Wischniewski. Party sources said Mr. Wischniewski, an expert on the Middle East and on developing nations, also has been playing a mediatory role between Mr. Mintoff and the Western allies.

A party statement said the two men "discussed mainly the bilateral relations between Malta and West Germany, especially from the viewpoint of economic cooperation, the situation in the Mediterranean area and the relations of the two Social Democratic parties." Mr. Mintoff is a Social Democrat.

Black Militant Sent to Prison In Torture Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Black militant leader Ron Karenga, 30, has been sentenced to one to ten years in prison for torturing a young woman follower who, he said, had tried to poison him.

Judge Arthur Alarcon imprisoned the leader of the black group "US" for feloniously assaulting and falsely imprisoning Deborah Jones, 20.

Miss Jones testified that she and another girl, Gail Davis, 20, were tortured at "US" headquarters in Los Angeles in May, 1970. She said Karenga had accused them of trying to poison him with "crystals."

Two of Karenga's assistants were imprisoned earlier this year for the same offenses but Karenga's sentence was delayed until Friday so the court could get psychiatric reports about him.

Spanish Woman Dies In Pop Concert Crush

BARCELONA, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Youths trying to press closer to the bandstand at a pop concert today provoked a stampede in which several persons were trampled underfoot.

Police said that a 50-year-old woman was killed and eight youths hospitalized. Some of them were in critical condition. The injured included the 15-year-old niece of the dead woman, Maria Luisa Perez. The concert was held in an open-air amphitheater in Montjuich Park.

Police said that a 50-year-old woman was killed and eight youths hospitalized. Some of them were in critical condition. The injured included the 15-year-old niece of the dead woman, Maria Luisa Perez. The concert was held in an open-air amphitheater in Montjuich Park.

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40 Dead and a Hundred Questions Tragedy at Attica Prison

By Fred Ferretti

ATTICA (NYT)—The troopers moved in. Ladders went over walls. A rescue squad of 27 men led by correctional guards broke into cell block D, where 38 hostages were being held. Marksmen with high-powered .370-caliber rifles equipped with sniper scopes shot down into that yard. Tear-gas canisters fell from National Guard helicopters. The main assault was over in about an hour. Then troopers and inmates fought each other hand-to-hand in cells and corridors.

By all accounts, the operation at Attica Correctional Facility last Monday morning was a tactical success. The inmates were unable to make effective use of their dozens of homemade swords, knives, Molotov cocktails, shears, clubs and bats. Nor were the tear-gas guns which they had captured from guards earlier in any use. Few troopers were injured, none seriously.

But 40 persons died in the attack—nine of them hostages and 31 of them prisoners.

Even as teams of doctors were tending to the scores of prisoners wounded in the assault and arguing among themselves over how many were really injured and how seriously, the game of blame began.

Should Gov. Nelson Rockefeller have come to Attica to meet the inmates face to face? Rep. Herman Badillo was there and he says yes. Attorney William Kunstler says yes. Buffalo Assemblyman Arthur Eve, the first elected official to go into the captured yard, says yes. State Sen. John Dunne says yes. A Rockefeller appearance, most of them reasoned, would at least have forced postponement of the ultimatum of Monday which, once delivered, led to the point of no return.

Kunstler's Role

Was Mr. Kunstler a factor in the ultimate catastrophe? Those who were with him during the days of negotiations say that he worked tirelessly to reach an

agreement. Others contend he was on an ego trip. Still others say wilyly that what he said to the inmates in the yard on Sunday night might have triggered the final stubbornness of the inmates.

Beyond the game of blame, as the horror of this worst of American prison tragedies begins to dull and the Attica prison rebellion becomes an event for politicians to investigate, many questions were posed by relatives of the slain hostages and prisoners, by members of the observer team that had been invited into the prison to help achieve a settlement, and by newsmen and concerned citizens. Among the questions were these:

• Was it necessary to storm the maximum security prison with masses of state troopers, sheriffs, deputies, prison guards and armed volunteers laying down what now appear to have been indiscriminate hail of rifle and buckshot fire? And who ordered the attack, described later as resembling "war" by a doctor with a bloodstained apron?

• Why was the decision made when it seemed that inmates' demands had been met for the most part and those not met were on the table?

• Why was the Committee of Observers, some of whose members were called to the prison by inmates and others by correction authorities, locked inside an office when the assault on Attica began? Were there any observers other than prison officials and state police?

• Who was the initial source for reports—subsequently proved false—that the throats of several hostages were slashed, causing their deaths; that two guards had been dead for days before the assault on the prison; that one guard had been emasculated and that others had been the victims of fatal "stomach" attacks?

• Why are state investigative authorities refusing to acknowledge the existence of video tape recordings of the troopers' assault when the state police admit the filming was done "for training purposes"?

• Finally, did the rebellious inmates in the Attica Correctional Facility actually kill anyone? The last point is crucial, for on it centers the question of whether amnesty from prosecution for criminal acts—one of the inmates' demands—would actually have been a viable subject for negotiations. Though he had agreed to amnesty for criminal actions regarding property and for all civil actions that might have arisen, State Commissioner of Correction Russell G. Oswald, after consultation with Gov. Rockefeller, declared this demand non-negotiable.

It was non-negotiable, authorities said, because of the death of William Quinn, a guard and one of the 10 hostages who died—Mr. Quinn succumbing to injuries before the "rescue operation" which killed 40. He was the only man to have died of gunshot wounds. When he was removed from the prison, with the acquiescence of the inmates, three days after Attica was seized, he was taken to a Rochester hospital and died a day later from severe head injuries without ever regaining consciousness. Correction officials said he was fatally

injured when the inmates tossed him from a cell block window to the prison yard—but the source of this report has never been given.

Other explanations have been advanced—for example, that he might have been injured during the initial takeover of the corridors and cell blocks. Many observers who went into the prison yard testified to the care being given hostages—they had beds while inmates slept on the ground; they were given water and food when some inmates went without. The hostages were the only ones in an otherwise untenable hand and so it was, in the view of some witnesses, vital that they be well cared for.

If Mr. Quinn's death was actually accidental and not a deliberate homicide, then the question of granting amnesty might indeed have been negotiable.

The best guess now is that the nine other hostages died with the prisoners because they looked alike. Inmates and hostages were dressed in the gray and white prison workclothes. The orange mist of the tear gas that could not rise through a 100-foot cloud ceiling made prisoners virtually indistinguishable from hostages. The hostages were bound hand and foot and could not run.

There are reports that prisoners used hostages as shields. Faces could not be seen clearly. The gunfire had men running in all directions. The howling that prisoners had wrapped around their faces seemed perhaps like the blindfolded and hooded on the heads of hostages. It was difficult to differentiate white guards from their predominantly black captives, and so they died together.

No Mutilation

All 40 dead men have been autopsied. There is no evidence of mutilation of any of the bodies. There is no case of emasculation. Two men died of slashed throats, but they were convicts. Two guards had throat wounds, but their conditions are not serious. The dead hostages are having funerals with honor and the dead inmates' bodies were held by order of Attica's superintendent Vincent Mancusi until state investigators permitted their release, which began at week's end.

The governor has ordered an inquiry. The State Legislature will have its inquiry. Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Fla., is heading a congressional inquiry. There was to have been an inquiry by the local district attorney here, but he has deferred to the state.

The probes will look into such statements as that from Mr. Oswald's press aide, Gerald Houlihan, who said last Wednesday that initial reports of causes of death and mutilations had not been "meant to be a factual account as to the cause of death." They will want to know just what they were meant to be.

They will want to know about another of Mr. Houlihan's statements made on Mr. Oswald's behalf that the 38 social, administrative and legal demands won by the rebellious convicts will have to be gone over in light of the Attica assault. "They refused to negotiate with us," he said.

In the wake of Attica the protests have begun. Teams of black doctors and nurses contend they have been barred from entering the prison. Relatives of inmates claim they were not permitted near the prison gates or given any information on the fate of the inmates for days while relatives of guards were free to enter the grounds outside of the main gate.

Street protests in sympathy for the dead prisoners have been held in Buffalo, in other parts of the state and even in Washington and elsewhere around the nation. In Buffalo, a National Guardsman has testified in court that he witnessed brutality to prisoners after the prison was recaptured.

In Albany Friday a bomb shattered the Department of Corrections office. In other prisons around the country there were disturbances, some bordering on the serious. Officials said the spark had been lit by Attica.



Secretary Connally. Is world trade a giant poker game?

Conflict Grows Over Treatment of Dollar

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK (NYT)—The meeting in London ended in a stalemate. A communiqué last Thursday said only that the participants—the finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Ten, the most affluent non-Communist nations—had agreed that ending the month-old international financial crisis that has embittered relations between the United States and its trading partners would require "a substantial adjustment." It said this would mean "an appropriate realignment of currencies."

Beneath the bland language of the communiqué, however, was intense conflict over how this adjustment process should be worked out.

The crisis was provoked a month ago when the United States, in an effort to improve its red-ink balance of payments, decided to cut the dollar loose from gold and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on American imports.

The Group of Ten called the London meeting last week to seek a resolution to the crisis that threatens to put a permanent end to the international monetary system which has prevailed since the end of World War II. At the heart of the conflict is whether other nations should increase the value of their currencies, as the United States insists, or whether the United States should officially devalue the dollar in terms of gold as part of the adjustment.

Thus far, the President and his chief economic officer, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, are dead set against any overt dollar devaluation in terms of gold. The conflict has produced a host of questions. These are some of the principal ones:

Why is the United States so determined not to devalue the dollar, while bringing extreme pressure on others to upvalue their currencies?

National prestige is one of the factors. Mr. Nixon has said that foreigners who had been talking about the weakness of the dollar are now impressed with the strength of the American economy. Prestige appears to be the administration's major political advantage to the United States; it may increase the willingness of foreigners to hold dollars that the United States uses to settle its payments deficits and use dollars as the key form of international money.

But the President's counterparts in other countries do not want to appear weak politically, now that a test of national will is joined. Foreigners do not see why they should submit to what they regard as American bullying, especially as their relative strength has grown and, as they see it, American strength has relatively declined.

As to whether there is greater dislocation of national economies if the United States devalues as opposed to others revaluing, it is primarily the size of the total correction that counts. However, if one country—such as France—upvalues, it does so against all other nations, not just against the United States. Hence, France would prefer an American devaluation, which does not affect French world competitiveness.

What effect would dollar devaluation have on American consumers and businessmen?

Foreign-made goods, and foreign travel, would be more expensive for Americans. Thus there would be more incentive to "buy American," which would have a stimulative—and possibly inflationary—effect on the U.S. economy. U.S. exporters would benefit because their goods would be more competitive in foreign markets (this would also be true, of course, if the other countries upvalued their currencies). But U.S. importers—a Volkswagen dealer in New York, say—would suffer because his prices would rise in relation to domestic-made cars.

What effect would a dollar devaluation have on the role of gold and on monetary reform?

Many U.S. economists are opposed to a dollar devaluation in terms of gold because it would rehabilitate gold. As Prof. James Tobin of Yale, a former member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, puts it, "Much of the evolution of money through the centuries has been its progressive liberation from its traditional dependence on precious metals, a wasteful and often

pernicious constraint on the ability of men to manage their own affairs."

The growth of gold reserves in the postwar period has been erratic and inadequate to meet the world's monetary needs—without the greater part of new supplies moving into the industrial market in recent years.

But there is a real question as to whether the United States can devalue the dollar and achieve the same right as other nations to future devaluations or revaluations, without restoring gold as the base of the monetary system.

Secretary Connally demanded in London that other nations take steps that would improve the U.S. "basic" balance of payments—all inflows and outflows not including erratic short-term capital flows—by \$15 billion; the United States is insisting on not only a revaluation of exchange rates to bring this about but a broad range of measures to wipe out trade barriers against U.S. goods and to reduce America's military burdens overseas.

Critics say there are many ambiguities in the President's new international economic policy; they argue that he sometimes uses the rhetoric of liberal trade but that more often his policies

would be both strong and effective, Mr. Nixon vowed. By way of making more graphic his resolve to move forward aggressively on the activist task, the President dredged up a term he had always treated with derision as a symbol of economic blundering by his Democratic predecessors and converted it to the dynamics of the new Nixonomics. He was going to use "jawboning," he said, but he was going to make it meaningful by putting teeth in the jawbone.

Labor's View

Union leaders, already convinced that most of the President's new economic policy was heavily weighted in favor of industry, took his tougher tone as notice that the administration would not buy their proposal for controlling wages through a tripartite agency made up of representatives of unions, management and the public and patterned after the War Labor Board of World War II. Such a board would establish its own rules on what pay increases to allow and also establish its own enforcement policies. On every other front—prices, profits, dividends, interest rates and executive bonuses—labor plumped for the most stringent of government handouts.

Industry, after almost 40 years of denouncing excessive governmental interference in private decision-making, was overwhelmingly enthusiastic about a tight federal rein on wages and prices, but not on profits, which it insisted were too low to start with. It wanted any tripartite panel relegated to an advisory function, with the power to lay down standards and make them stick left to a top board made up exclusively of government officials.

Spokesmen for farm organizations took a line basically the

same as that of business: one conspicuous exception, prime demand was that, bittation formula, make port for farm prices as significant upward adjustment in overall farm income.

Apart from the President's happy acceptance of the for a firm government holding the price was after the freeze. Mr. Nixon the lid on only one thing: settling issues of policy on defining precisely it to be covered, he found the policing effort would be to steel, automobile other major industries.

The clear point of this section of control is the administration out of the morass of having heard on terms of those supermarkets, barbers, tanners and other, and nesses, to say nothing of thousands of doctors, lawyers and other professions. The unanswered question is whether an anti-program geared solely to holding the price was and do anything working strain the skyrocketing services, principal villages, rape of the consumer's recent years.

Point of Agreement

Doubts on this score by the heads of giant unions and of giant unions of their few points of agreement or postscript policy.

Three pivotal areas remain for resolution. President before he Phase Two plan in mid-a full month before it is to begin operating, is how much tripartism in the wage-control. On the price side, even content to leave all aches to a government. But when it comes to on wages, industry's over the years has made that a three-way board the public is represented by a "neutral" union, industry or lawyers, not against. "Loaded" where it is regularly on to 1.

Labor scoffs at such a only reason industry board composed of all ment officials, rather representatives, is that own the general public to own the administration an AFL-CIO spokesman with this split, the WA is seeking a tripartite that will still leave votes in government.

But the WA has been around the yardstick in determining what creases to permit. One is sure to be the term increase in profits about 3 percent a year. probability is that an allowance will be made cushion for higher live and inequity adjustments try will not be unless first year's ceiling is in the neighborhood of 10 percent or more in cases.

The administration is bly seek to avoid a mathematical measuring rods acknowledge that of pay boosts much 5 percent would be price into a program for

Perhaps the toughest of all will be enforcement chimery. The AFL-CIO's George Meany, hinted time that labor might no-strike pledge similar one he gave in World. It got a "fair and equitable" program, largely ignored. But the WA is that any voluntary ban is now out the window.

The administration is push harder on its part for more stringent legislation to halt emergency. It will also rely on injunctions against viol the new stabilization of no one expects that the can work on the basis of union leaders to fall we "Our real hope," said chief of the new pro to get the support of the lean people as a whole, the support of big ind labor, but you can't self be mesmerized into that's all there is in try."

3 Young Parisians

Of Thirst in Sahara
PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three young Parisians found dead of thirst in the Sahara after their car bogged down in the desert. The bodies were found today, Christian Gazette.

Combes and Bernard were found by a private 75 miles from Arlit, in close to the Algerian. The three were found around their small car was bogged down in a hole. Only a few miles from

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مكتبة من الأثاث

By William Ellington

74	Rockingham P. 212	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	Danaher Inc.	55 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4
75	Sales Int.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	Danco Ruminant S.	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
76	Rockdown A. 166	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Danieli Mach. 37 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
77	Rockdown B. 178	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Dart Drug 20	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
78	Rockdown C. 180	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Dassl Corp.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
79	Rockdown D. 182	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Date Automation	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
80	Rockdown E. 184	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Date Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
81	Rockdown F. 186	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Datsun	57 1/4	55 1/4	57 1/4
82	Rockdown G. 188	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	Datsun Corp.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
83	Rockdown H. 190	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
84	Rockdown I. 192	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
85	Rockdown J. 194	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
86	Rockdown K. 196	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
87	Rockdown L. 198	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
88	Rockdown M. 200	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
89	Rockdown N. 202	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
90	Rockdown O. 204	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
91	Rockdown P. 206	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
92	Rockdown Q. 208	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
93	Rockdown R. 210	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
94	Rockdown S. 212	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
95	Rockdown T. 214	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
96	Rockdown U. 216	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
97	Rockdown V. 218	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
98	Rockdown W. 220	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
99	Rockdown X. 222	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
100	Rockdown Y. 224	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
101	Rockdown Z. 226	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
102	Rockdown AA. 228	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
103	Rockdown AB. 230	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
104	Rockdown AC. 232	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
105	Rockdown AD. 234	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
106	Rockdown AE. 236	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
107	Rockdown AF. 238	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
108	Rockdown AG. 240	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
109	Rockdown AH. 242	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
110	Rockdown AI. 244	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
111	Rockdown AJ. 246	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
112	Rockdown AK. 248	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4				
113	Rockdown AL. 250	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/				

ACOR_40	501%	491%	491%	1-14	K&N Kolls	1	1	1	1
AMPR_30g	201%	261%	291%	1-3	KPA Nuclear	14	1	1	1
AMR_10	201%	261%	291%	1-3	Kaiser Steel	281%	25	26	22
AMR_SVC	201%	261%	291%	1-3	Kalver Corp	21	191%	191%	1-1
AMR_Medical	321%	321%	321%	1-14	KamanCorpa	141%	121%	121%	1-1
AMR_10	321%	321%	321%	1-14	Kamco	101%	101%	101%	1-1
AMR_10	321%	321%	321%	1-14	Kamco Ind	21%	6	6	6
AMR_10	321%	321%	321%	1-14	Kane Greenway	31%	21%	3	3
AMR_10	321%	321%	321%	1-14					

By Thomas E. Mullancy

Johnson Inc. 40a	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Knudsen	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Assoc	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Wash. 55g	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
Johnson TrAm wt	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Cp 40	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Merryw Mich	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson CapAm 22	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	- 1/2
Johnson Monarch	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
Johnson Paul 20a	11	10 1/2	11	+ 1/2

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

[illegible]

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abco 95477	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95478	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95479	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95480	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95481	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95482	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95483	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95484	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95485	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95486	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95487	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95488	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95489	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95490	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95491	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95492	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95493	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95494	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95495	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95496	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95497	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95498	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95499	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95500	23 104 103 104	-1/4

Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Bell 95477	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95478	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95479	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95480	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95481	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95482	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95483	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95484	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95485	1 11 10 11	+1/4
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Bell 95494	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95495	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95496	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95497	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95498	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95499	1 11 10 11	+1/4
Bell 95500	1 11 10 11	+1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abco 95477	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95478	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95479	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95480	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95481	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95482	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95483	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95484	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95485	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95486	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95487	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95488	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95489	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95490	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95491	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95492	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95493	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95494	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95495	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95496	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95497	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95498	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95499	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95500	23 104 103 104	-1/4

Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abco 95477	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95478	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95479	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95480	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95481	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95482	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95483	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95484	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95485	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95486	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95487	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95488	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95489	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95490	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95491	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95492	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95493	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95494	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95495	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95496	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95497	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95498	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95499	23 104 103 104	-1/4
Abco 95500	23 104 103 104	-1/4

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8% bearer notes 1971-1978

Application will be made to list the notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

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